

L 25457-66 EWA(h)/EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6011211

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0046/0046

INVENTOR: Potapov, Yu. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for network control of the rectifiers in a distributor. Class 21, No. 179831

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 46

TOPIC TAGS: electronic rectifier, shift register, computer storage, magnetic amplifier, *electronic circuit*

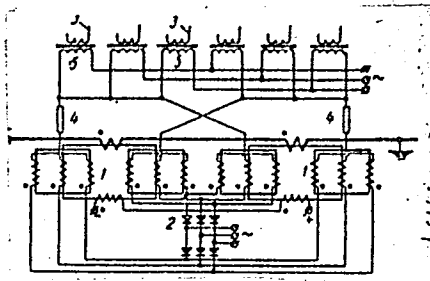
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for network control of the rectifiers in a distributor. The unit contains an m-phase magnetic amplifier, an m-phase bridge rectifier and peak transformers. The device is designed for improved stability and operating reliability. The transformer primaries are star-connected and the output windings of the magnetic amplifiers are connected in a differential circuit through ballast resistors to the central nodes of the stars or to the control windings of the high-speed magamps with output windings connected in the rectifier excitation circuit.

UDC: 621.314.58.07

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L 25457-66

ACC NR: AP6011211



1--magnetic amplifier; 2--bridge rectifier; 3--peak transformers; 4--ballast resistors; 5--transformer primaries

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 11Jan65/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *CP*

MICHURIN, Ye, slesar'-sborshchik; ALEKSANDROV, A. (g.Dnepronetrovsk);
BELIAYEV, A.; KULISHENKO, V.; POTAPOVA, A.; SPIZHARSKIY, N.;
NAZARENKO, P.; SAVEL'YEV, V. (g.Arkhangel'sk)

Letters to the editors. Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.11:44-49 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy zavod malolitrazhnykh avtomobiley (for Michurin).
2. Redaktor gazety "Za tempy" Kolomenskogo zavoda tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Belyayev).
3. Starshiy instruktor Kiyevskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Kulishenko).
4. Zaveduyushchiy uchebno-kursovoy bazoy Astrakhanskogo oblsoprofa (for Nazarenko).
(Labor and laboring classes)

SHULYNDIN, A.F.; POTAPOVA, A.A. [Potapova, O.O.]

Nature of the susceptibility to brown rust in intervarietal wheat
hybrids. Trudy Inst. gen. i sel. AN URSS 5:37-43 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Wheat--Disease and pest resistance) (Uredineae)

26518
S/065/61/000/008/001/009
E030/E135

110100

AUTHORS: Maslyanskiy, G.N., Bursian, N.P., Kamusher, G.D.,
Potapova, A.A., Garanin, I.L., and Chernikov, N.V.

TITLE: Some technological points in catalytic reforming.

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No.8,
pp. 1-8

TEXT: Some very important principles in reforming have been established at a pilot plant specially constructed by Lengiprokaz on the basis of data supplied by VNIIneftekhim, and operated over six years. Since the reforming process is highly endothermic, laboratory conditions, which are approximately isothermal, cannot adequately simulate the adiabatic plant-scale conditions. The pilot plant is conventional, with three successive identical reactors, 160 mm diameter and 3100 mm high. Feed can enter at 20 to 50 atmospheres, and the reactors are maintained at 500-525°C. The first three experiments, lasting six months each, used Eastern crudes with about 25% naphthenes and no catalyst regeneration; the fourth used Il'skiy crude, with about 40-50% naphthenes and oxidative regeneration. In the first experiments, the reactor

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Some technological points in ...

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temperature was slowly increased to compensate for the decreasing catalyst activity (Pt catalyst). The Eastern crudes with 0.15% sulphur feed gave benzine with 72 ON (Motor method) but the fourth experiment, with hydrofined material, gave 78 ON. Adiabatically controlled experiments established the activation energies as around 75 kcal/kg. As the asphaltene content rose, the heating effect also rose sharply; it also rose as the sulphur content fell and destructive hydrogenation increased. The temperature drops in the reactors indicated that, for the Eastern crudes, the reaction of aromatization was virtually completed in the second reactor, but this disagreed with the product analysis from the reactors which gave the production of aromatics from stage to stage as about 50, 35 and 15%. Clearly, reaction continued in the last stage, but heat absorption was masked by the increasing exothermic hydrocracking in the third reactor. In the last series of experiments the temperature was probed through each catalyst bed. It was seen that with fresh catalyst and Eastern crudes with 0.15% sulphur, only about 50% of the first stage showed temperature gradients, and the whole of the second stage showed a gradual temperature gradient; one might therefore wish to reduce the charge

Card 2/3

AUTHOR: Potapova, A. A. SOV/79-29-2-14/71

TITLE: Investigation of the Dehydrogenation Reaction of Cyclohexane
(Izucheniye reaktsii degidrirovaniya tsiklogeksana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 2, pp 421-428 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author showed that the method of diluting the catalyst by the aid of an inert diluting agent may be employed to maintain the isothermal conditions of the dehydrogenation process of cyclohexane. Metallic aluminum was chosen for this purpose. The constant reaction temperature corresponded to the one to be fixed. In the investigation of this process a role was played by the problem of the influence exerted by hydrodynamic behavior on the reaction rate. With the process taking place under real conditions, the physical factors exert a great influence upon the fundamental chemical reaction. The problems of macrokinetics (hydrodynamics of flows, diffusion, heat transfer, etc) were almost left unmentioned in publications with respect to the case under review. Still, these are problems from which certain explanations may be derived, and the author dealt with them more closely. More details in this regard are contained in the experimental part, including a description of the apparatus used. In

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SOV/79-29-2-14/71

Investigation of the Dehydrogenation Reaction of Cyclohexane

conclusion, conditions were found that allow the dehydrogenation reaction of cyclohexane to be carried out by the aid of an alumoplatinum catalyst under isothermal conditions and in an "extrakinetic" field. The practical boundaries of the outer diffusion zone were determined. The two figures depict the influence exerted by the dilution of the catalyst and by the hydrogenation gas flow of hydrogen upon the transformation depth of cyclohexane. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo topliva (Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining and the Production of Synthetic Fuels)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958

Card 2/2

MASLYANSKIY, G.N.; BURSIAI, N.R.; KAMUSHER, G.D.; BARKAN, S.A.;
POTAPOVA, A.A.

Effect of the hydrocarbon and fractional composition of the
raw material on the yield and quality of catalytically
reformed gasolines. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.4:5-11
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Gasoline) (Petroleum—Analysis)
(Cracking process)

MASLYANSKIY, G.N.; POTAPOVA, A.A.; AVTONOMOVA, N.Kh.; SEMULYAKOVSKIY, Ya.E.

Synthesis of ethyl benzene by catalytic reforming of ~~narrow~~
gasoline fractions. Neftekhimiia 1 no.2:187-194 Mr-Apr '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimi-
cheskikh protsessov, g. Leningrad.
(Benzene)
(Gasoline)

SHULYNDIN, A.F.; POTAPOVA, A.A. [Potapova, O.O.]; NEVZOROVA, K.A.
[Nevzorova, K.O.]

Studying the size of epidermal cells and starch granules in inter-
varietal wheat hybrids (Tr. vulgare Tr. durum). Trudy Inst.
gen. i sel. AN URSR 5:44-55 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Wheat breeding) (Starch) (Plants--Frost resistance)

TRUSOVA, S.A., BOLOTINA, F.Ye., POTAPOVA, A.A.

Composition of water softened by cation exchange in vodka production. Spirt. prom. 21 no.4:17-18 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Water--Softening) (Vodka)

POTAPOVA, A.A.

SHULYNDIN, A.F.; POTAPOVA, A.A.

Formation of anatomical and morphological characteristics of inter-species hybrid wheat plants in connection with their winter hardiness.
Dokl. AN SSSR 104 no. 2:319-322 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Institut genetiki i selektsii Akademii nauk USSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.V.TSitsinym.
(Wheat)

YAGODKA, P.N. (Moskva); NARODITSKAYA, V.F. (Moskva); POTAPOVA, A.A. (Moskva);
SMOLINA, A.I. (Moskva)

Combined parenteral use of barbamil and caffeine at the present development stage of psychiatric therapy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.5:757-761
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

POTAPOVA, A.A.

USSR, Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and I-12
Their Application--Water treatment. Sewage
water

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 91/44

Author : Trusova, S. A., Bolotina, F. Ye., and Potapova, A.A.

Inst : Not given

Title : On the Composition of Water Softened by Cation
Exchange for Utilization in Vodka Production

Orig Pub: Spirt. prom-st, 1955, No 4, 17-18

Abstract: Experimental data on the effect of the alkalinity
of water on the permissible concentration of Ca^{2+}
in alcohol-water solution of strength 40, 50, and
56% permit a rational selection of a treatment
scheme to be applied to the water used in vodka
production depending on the quality of the un-
treated water. For water of alkalinity < 5.0 and
total hardness < 15 me/liter, the use of the Na
cycle is recommended; for water of alkalinity > 5.0

Card 1/2

TRUSOVA, S.A.; POTAPOVA, A.A.; EPRL'MAN, A.D.; FAYERSHTERN, Ya.D.

Filtration of fruit liqueur products. Trudy TSMIISP no.7:135-137
'59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Liqueurs) (Filters and filtration)

Catalytic conversion of cyclohexylacetylene. R. Ya. Levina and A. A. Puzanova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 353 (1937); cf. *C. A.* 30, 15339. — *Cyclohexylacetylene* (I) conducted once over platinized charcoal (25% Pt) at 200–5° in a weak CO_2 current at a rate of 3–4 drops/min. is completely transformed into a mixt. of 65% PhEt and 35% ethylcyclohexane (II). Freed from PhEt with 7% fuming H_2SO_4 , washed, dried and redistd., II has 131.2°, d_4^{20} 0.785, n_D^{20} 1.434. The mechanism of the irreversible catalysis is explained by the isomerization of I into ethylcyclohexadiene, probably with the intermediate formation of vinylcyclohexane and vinylcyclohexene, which is then converted into PhEt and II (cf. *loc. cit.*). Cyclohexylethanol, b. 85.7°, d_4^{20} 0.9148, n_D^{20} 1.407, prepd. from $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{MgCl}$, treated with P and I_2 by the Freundler method (*Bull. soc. chim.* 35, 548 (1901)) gave $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, b. 97.8°, d_4^{20} 1.45, n_D^{20} 1.5235, M. R. 50.19 (calcd. 49.47). This on cleavage with HI gave 28% vinylcyclohexane, b. 130–2°, d_4^{20} 0.8134, n_D^{20} 1.4540, M. R. 36.45 (calcd. 36.47). This with Br_2 in the cold afforded $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CHBrCH}_2\text{Br}$ (III), b. 130–5°, and a low-boiling fraction contg. some $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CBr:CH}_2$ (IV). The addn. of III to powd. KOH at 150° resulted in crude I. The fraction, b. 133–40°, is added dropwise to powd. NaNH_2 in kerosene (b. 220–50°) and then digested in an oil bath at 160°. The reaction mixt. is treated with H_2O and HCl to an acid reaction. The kerosene layer is washed neutral with H_2O , dried with CaCl_2 and twice redistd., giving pure I, b. 130–2°, d_4^{20} 0.8401, n_D^{20} 1.4563, M. R. 35.02 (calcd. 34.94) (cf. Egorova, *C. A.* 6, 854).

Catalytic conversion of γ -butenylcyclohexane (4-cyclohexyl-1-butene). R. Ya. Levina and M. I. Chernyak. *Ibid.* 402–4; cf. *C. A.* 29, 3314. — *γ -Butenylcyclohexane* (I) passed over Pt-C at 210° as above gave 65% PhEt and 35% butylcyclohexane, b. 170.7°, d_4^{20} 0.7987, n_D^{20} 1.4428. The collective exptl. evidence shows that the reaction of irreversible catalysis proceeds independently of the distance of the double bond from the cyclohexyl vinyl-, allyl- and butenyl-cyclohexanes react with equal ease and complete conversion into a mixt. of an aromatic and cyclohexane hydrocarbon with a corresponding side chain. Hexahydrobenzyl alc., b. 81.2°, d_4^{20} 0.9257, n_D^{20} 1.406, obtained from $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{MgCl}$ with CH_3I , treated with P and I_2 gave the iodide, b. 73.4°, d_4^{20} 1.5205, n_D^{20} 1.534. The Grignard mixt. of the iodide with Mg in Et_2O is treated with allyl chloride soln. After refluxing for 8 hrs. and the usual subsequent treatment, 25.30% I resulted. It b. 174.5–5°, d_4^{20} 0.8131, n_D^{20} 1.455, M. R. 45.42 (calcd. 45.67). Chas. Blanc

RAKITIN, Yu.V.; POTAPOVA, A.D.

Penetration of herbicides into plants and their influence on the
absorption of phosphorus. Fiziol. rast. 6 no.5:614-616 S-C '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

I.K.A. Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy
of Sciences, Moscow.
(Herbicides) (Phosphorus) (Plants--Assimilation)

17(4),30(1)

AUTHORS:

Rakitin, Yu. V., Potapova, A. D.

SOV/20-126-6-62/67

TITLE:

Effect of the Herbicides on the Respiration and Photosynthesis of Oats and Sunflower (Vliyaniye gerbitsidov na dykhaniye i fotosintez ovsa i podsolnechnika)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 6, pp 1371-1374 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

2,4-D and some other chemicals increase respiration when applied in small doses, whereas they obstruct the same when applied in large doses (Refs 1-6). Carbamates decrease the intensity of respiration and photosynthesis. The isopropyl phenyl carbamate (IPhK) not only has the same effect, but also suppresses the activity of the carbon-anhydrase (Ref 9). A rapid decrease of the activity of the photosynthesis can be achieved by 2,4-D, β -naphthoxy, moniodo- and parachloro phen-oxy acetic acid, phenyl-urethan, and hydroxylamine (Refs 5, 11, 15). - In the present paper the authors report on test results obtained in the years 1952-1954 in field lots with sunflower Saratovskiy, oat Moskovskiy A-315, and weed *Stellaria media*. The following herbicides were used: aqueous solutions of 1) sodium salt of 2,4-D; 2) diethanolamine, triethanolamine,

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Effect of the Herbicides on the Respiration and
Photosynthesis of Oats and Sunflower

SOV/20-126-6-62/67

and sodium salt of the hydrazide of maleic acid (MAH), as well as water emulsions of isopropyl-ester of chlorophenyl carbamic acid (chlorine IPHS). The plants were sprayed with 1,000 l of the solution per ha of crop. All physiological changes were studied in the leaves (Refs 12,13,16). Part of the results summarized in tables 1 and 2 make it evident that the redox processes in plants are strongly disturbed by the herbicides. The degree of the disturbances depends on the development stage of the plant and its biological peculiarities as well as on the quantity of the chemicals applied. In the treatment with large doses (0.15 and 0.075 %) of 2,4-D the intensity of the respiration-gas exchange in sunflowers is decreased within the first 2 days but rises again after some days, prior to the death of the plant. The test plants strongly differed by their appearance from the control plants: their growth was strongly inhibited; whereas the control plants had 5-7 leaves, the treated plant had only 2 leaves with thickened petioles. These plants gradually blackened and dried up. Table 1 shows that after treatment with 2,4-D (0.15 %) the activity of the ascorbic oxidase decreases by the 2.5-fold whereas the

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Effect of the Herbicides on the Respiration and
Photosynthesis of Oats and Sunflower

SOV/20-126-6-62/67

activity of peroxidase increases rapidly. Quite to the contrary, the activity of ascorbic oxidase in oat increases considerably during the day following the treatment. Tables 2 and 3 show the effects of 2,4-D and chlorine IPhS on the respiration and photosynthesis of oat, sunflower, and *Stellaria media*. Herbicides suppress photosynthesis in plants in various ways (Table 3). Chlorine IPhS practically stops the photosynthesis in *Stellaria media*. If smaller than lethal doses are applied plants may overcome the physiological disturbance brought about by herbicides. A detoxication of the foreign chemical takes place in the plant. Its rate depends on the kind of plant, its physiological state, chemical structure, physical properties, and dose of the herbicide. There are 3 tables and 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

Card 3/4

Effect of the Herbicides on the Respiration and
Photosynthesis of Oats and Sunflower

SOV/20-126-6-62/67

PRESENTED: March 23, 1959, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959

Card 4/4

SOV/20-126-3-64/69

17(4), 30(1)
AUTHORS:

Rakitin, Yu. V., Potapova, A. D.

TITLE:

Influence of 2,4-D and Chlorine-IFK on the Transpiration and
on Some Colloidal Properties of the Protoplasm (Vliyaniye
2,4-D i khlor-IFK na transpiratsiyu i nekotoryye kolloidnyye
svoystva protoplazmy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 688-691
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Herbicide doses of 2,4-D and of some other chemical weed-killers cause several essential disturbances in the plants: a reduction of photosynthesis (Refs 1, 3, 4, 11), considerable shiftings of the intensity and character of transpiration (Refs 2, 5, 6), as well as essential changes in the carbohydrate and nitrogen exchange (Refs 7, 9, 12). The influence mentioned in the title is limited to individual facts and assumptions in publications (Refs 14-22). In the present paper, the authors put forward the results of their investigations (1953-54) of the effect of 2,4-D (sodium salt) and chlorine-IFK (isopropyl-ester of the 3-chlorophenyl-carbamic acid) on the transpiration and on the water-binding capacity of the leaves, as well as on the viscosity and permeability of the protoplasm

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Influence of 2,4-D and Chlorine-IFK on the Transpiration and on Some Colloidal Properties of the Protoplasm SOV/20-128-3-64/69

of the sunflower species Saratovskiy, of the oats Moskovskiy A-315, and of the weed Stellaria media. The plants were sprayed with a water solution of 2,4-D and a water emulsion of the chlorine-IFK, both chemically pure. The soil moisture in the growing vessels was strictly maintained. 2,54 ml of solution was consumed per vessel. As is shown in table 1, the intensity of transpiration of the sunflower falls after treatment, especially under the influence of the chlorine-IFK. Most affected were the leaves of the upper section: they evaporate about half of the normal quantity of water. With oats, the matter was quite different: while 2,4-D decreased transpiration, the influence of chlorine-IFK increased it. The same occurred with Stellaria. OP-7 had nearly the same effect on Stellaria. The percentage of dry substance varied considerably in the leaves of the plants treated. The increase in dry substance was due to the strong withering of the leaves (Table 1). The leaves of the sunflower grow thicker and fleshier under the influence of 2,4-D. The leaves of oats can retain less water under the influence of chlorine-IFK, the higher the dosis of the preparation is. The moisture evaporates, and the plants dry up.

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Influence of 2,4-D and Chlorine-IFK on the Transpiration and on Some Colloidal Properties of the Protoplasm SOV/20-126-3-54/69

The result is the same for sunflowers and oats: the plants die away. In young sunflowers, 2,4-D causes variations in the protoplasm permeability (Table 3). In oats and Stellaria, it increases by 10-18 times under the influence of chlorine-IFK and OP-7 (Table 4). In the sunflower, the toxic action of the herbicide is gradually overcome while in oats it leads to an irreparable poisoning. It ends with the death of the plant. The selectivity of the effect of the weed-killers investigated is caused by the circumstance that in the plants resisting to herbicide its toxicity is overcome, whereas in plants not resisting it causes irreversible disturbances of the life activity. There are 4 tables and 22 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 24, 1959, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

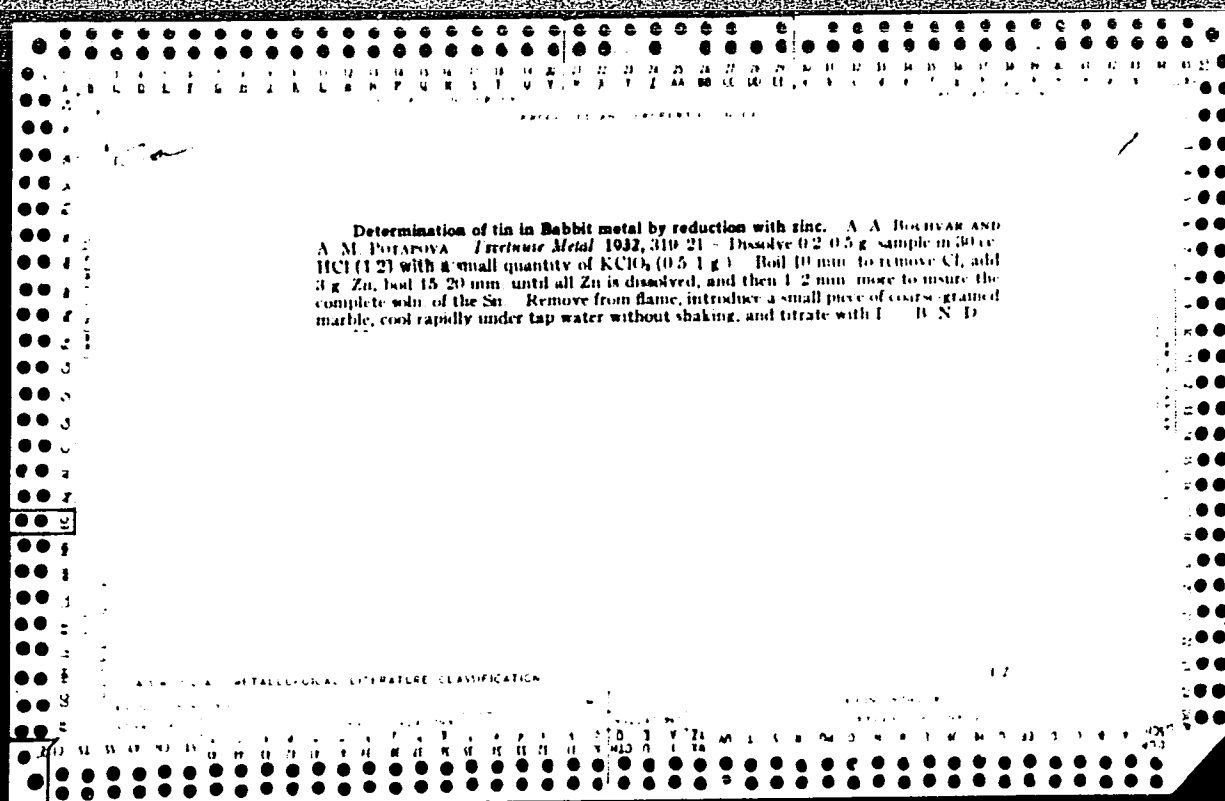
SUBMITTED: February 23, 1959
Card 3/3

RAKITIN, Yu.V., doktor biolog. nauk; POTAPOVA, A.D.

Pre-emergence treatment of soils with herbicides. Dokl. Akad.
sel'khoz. 24 no.7:29-33 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy imeni K.A. Timiryazeva AN SSSR.
Predstavlena chlenom-korrespondentom AN SSSR I.I. Tumanovym.
(Herbides) (Soil disinfection)

POTAPOVA, A. D., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Some physiological changes in plants under the influence of herbicides." Minsk, 1960. 25 pp; (Inst of Biology, Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 148)



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>Determination of Tin in Babbitt Metal by Reduction with Zinc. A. A. Potchvar and A. M. Rutapara (<i>Zetnye Metally (The Non-Ferrous Metals)</i>, 1933, 319-321; C. Aba., 1933, 27, 3895).—[In Russian.] Dissolve a 0.2-0.3 gm. sample in 30 c.c. HCl (d 1.2) with a small quantity of K_2CrO_4 (0.5-1 gm.). Boil for 10 minutes to remove Cl_2, add 3 gm. Zn, boil for 15-20 minutes until all Zn is dissolved, and then 1-2 minutes more to ensure the complete solution of the Sn. Remove from the flame, introduce a small piece of coarse-grained marble, cool rapidly under tap-water without shaking, and titrate with I_2. —S. G.</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>TECHN. NOMINO</p>																																																			

GRANDBERG, I.I.; POTAPOVA, A.V.

Transfiguration of 4-ethyl-5-propylpyrazoline into α -ethyl- β -amino- β -propylpropionitrile. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.2:651-652
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Pyrazoline)
(Propionitrile)

POTAPOVA, G.A.

Biology of sturgeons, their culture and fisheries; a
bibliographic index. Trudy VNIRO 52:348-409 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

44084

S/573/62/000/007/011/015
D201/D308

9.7100

AUTHORS: Myasnikov, V.A., Pivovarov, V.T. and Potapova, G.V.
TITLE: A semiconductor integrator with parallel carry of integrands and serial carry of excess units
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. Sbornik rabot po voprosam elektromekhaniki. no. 7, 1962. Avtomatizatsiya, telemekhanizatsiya i priborostroyeniye, 343-349

TEXT: The authors discuss the principles of operation and describe the circuit diagram of a transistorized integrator with parallel carry, which could be used in digital differential analyzers for the control of azimuthal astronomical instruments. The integrator consists of the R_y register of the integrand and a store R . The register R_y stores the magnitudes of the variable y_i , obtained by algebraic summation of increments Δy of $y = f(x)$. Since the speed of the integrator operation depends on that of registers R_y and R , the serial carry of excess units in R_y and R is used.

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A semiconductor integrator ...

S/573/62/009/007/011/015
D201/D308

R_y consists of a reversible counter. Three versions of store R are considered: 1) the pulse for carrying the excess pulses into the next place is delayed with respect to the clock pulse; 2) the best version from the point of view of speed of operation with serial carry of the excess pulses; 3) as 2) with the exclusion of delay line. The basic electrical circuit of the integrator with parallel carry of the integrand and serial carry of excess units consists of a non-saturated external bias trigger with internal emitter followers and non-linear feedback. There are 4 figures.

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SERAFIMOV, L.A.; POTAPOVA, G.Ye.

Dependence of the refractive index on the composition of
a mixture methyl ethyl ketone - butyl alcohol - water.

Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2550-2551 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

S/065/60/000/012/002/007
E030/E412

AUTHORS: Serafimov, L.A., Potapova, G.Ye. and L'vov, S.V.

TITLE: Direct Investigation of the Phase-Equilibrium of
Non-Ideal Multicomponent Systems by Distillation

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.12,
pp.10-14

TEXT: Ideas are put forward for separating multicomponent mixtures by distillation, whether they are ideal or non-ideal, or whether they form azeotropes or not. The separation of the system **МЭК**(MEK), 2-butyl alcohol, and water is carried and the phase equilibrium determined by continuous distillation. The conventional determination of the complete phase-equilibrium for multicomponent systems is shown to be unnecessary for predicting the separation to be effected by distillation. In the present method, only those regions are investigated which are relevant to the separation. The entire system can be regarded as a series of independent binary mixtures, where the liquid phase is always the liquid mixture, and for the vapour phase each of the vapours to be separated are considered in turn as the second phase of the binary system. This procedure is clearly valid for ideal

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S/065/60/000/012/002/007
EO30/E412

Direct Investigation of the Phase-Equilibrium of Non-Ideal
Multicomponent Systems by Distillation

systems, and for non-ideal systems it is true to a degree of accuracy dependent on the particular mixture and component to be separated. In practice, even for non-ideal systems considerable accuracy in predicting separation is achieved by studying the phase-equilibrium by subjecting the various concentrations of the components to continuous distillation. The method has been shown to work for three and twenty seven real plate distillation columns for MEK, 2-butyl alcohol, and water. Analysis was by determination of the MEK content by hydroxylamine and determination of the other components by refractivity, the accuracy being 0.1 to 0.4% absolute. x,X Diagrams were obtained, confirming that there is an azeotrope at 59.4% MEK, 40% water and 0.4% butyl alcohol. Below this, in spite of stratification, there is no azeotrope and considerable separation is possible. The presence of water steepens the x,X curves for MEK in 2-butyl alcohol and confirms the desirability of water as an extracting agent. There are 2 figures,

Card 2/3

S/065/60/000/012/002/007
E030/E412

Direct Investigation of the Phase-Equilibrium of Non-Ideal
Multicomponent Systems by Distillation

3 tables and 13 references: 7 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
im. M.V.Lomonosova (Institute of Fine Chemical-
Technology im. M.V.Lomonosov)

Card 3/3

BUROVA, Taisiya Vasil'yevna; RYABINSKAYA, Tamara Fedorovna; POTAPOVA,
I.A., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Gastrointestinal diseases in children] Zheludochno-kishechnye
zabolevaniia u detei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 14 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)

NIKITIN, V.I.; GLAZUNOVA, Ye.M.; POTAPOVA, I.M.; ZEGEL'MAN, A.E.

~~Tertiary trihydric alcohols of the acetylene and ethylene series~~
and their transformations. Part 31: Synthesis and hydrogenation
of 2,3-dimethyl-4-octyne-2,3,6-triol and 2,3-dimethyl-4-nonyne-
2,3,6-triol. Zhur. org. khim. 1. no. 12:2123-2128 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Submitted October 12, 1964.

POTAPOVA, I.N.

Pathomorphological characteristics of the adrenal glands in
newborn infants. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.6:10-12
N-1, '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. I.S.Der-
gachev) Instituta pediatrii (dir. - dotsent M.Ya. Studenikin)
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

ZHUKOVSKIY, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA,
N.I., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of rheumatic fever in children] Profilaktika revmatizma
u detei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 17 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

DERGACHEV, I. S., prof.; POTAPOVA, I. N., kand. med. nauk

N. P. Gundobin, one of the pioneers of scientific pediatrics.
Pediatria no.11:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. M. Ya. Studenikin)

(PEDIATRICS) (GUNDOBIN, NIKOLAI PETROVICH, 1860-1908)

POTAPOVA, I. N., kand. med. nauk

Pathogenesis of cystic fibrosis of the pancreas. Pediatriia no.4:
67-74 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. I. S.
Dergachev) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR (dir. - dotsent M. Ya.
Studenikin)

(PANCREAS—DISEASES)

DERGACHEV, Ivan Sergeyevich; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.

[Pathological anatomy and the pathogenesis of diseases of the newborn, nursing infants and young children; selected chapters] Patologicheskaya anatomiya i patogenez boleznei novorozhdennykh, detei grudnogo i rannego vozrasta: izbrannye glavy. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 341 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

DERGACHEV, I.S.; POTAPOVA, I.N.; MIRHEYEVA, G.A.

Effect of chlortetracycline on the course of staphylococcal infection
in an experiment. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:65-68 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut pediatrii AMN SSSR.
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL DISEASE) (AUREOMYCIN)

PCTAPCVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Strengthen the health of the student]Ukrepliaite zdorov'e
shkol'nika; kniga dlia roditelei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 182 p.
(MIRA 16:1)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

SPIRINA, Valentina Petrovna, kand.med. nauk; PCTAPCVA, I.N., red.;
PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[What you should know about building up children's resistance]
Chto nado znat' o zakalivanii detei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962.
19 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

PROTOKLITOVA, Natal'ya Sergeyevna, kand. med. nauk; RUDESKAYA,
Izol'da Nikolayevna, kand. med. nauk; POTAPOVA, I.L., red.;
BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Botkin's disease in children]Bolezn' Botkina u detei. Mo-
skva, Medgiz, 1962. 12 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

TSOPPI, Yelizaveta Ernestovna; SOKOLOVA, Tat'yana Sergeyevna; POTAPOVA,
I.N., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Work of the visiting nurse] Rabota patronazhnoi sestry. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 91 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(NURSES AND NURSING) (INFANTS--CARE AND HYGIENE)

RASSADINA, Z.A.; POZAPOVA, I.N.

Two cases of sympathogonioma in children. *Pediatrics* 37 no.7:86
Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(TUMORS)

ZAPROMETOV, M.N.; YEROFEYEVA, N.N.; DERGACHEV, I.S.; PCTAPOVA, I.N.

Nontoxicity of increased doses of the vitamin P preparation (a catechin complex) in a prolonged experiment. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.4:135-139 '59. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR; Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut pediatrii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(VITAMINS—P)

SOKOLOVA-PONOMAREVA, Ol'ga Dmitriyevna, prof.; POTAPOVA, I.N.,
red.

[Rheumatic fever in children] Revmatizm u detei. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1965. 289 p. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Sokolova-Ponomareva).

DERGACHEV, I.S.; POTAPOVA, I.N.; GEREMZOVSKAYA, N.N.

Effect of a catechin preparation on the endocrine glands of
white rats kept on a casein diet. Report No. 1 Biul MOIP.
Otd. biol. 68 no.4:141-143 Sl-ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

POTAPOVA, I. N. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Histological structure of the
intermuscular (Auerbach's) plexus of the intestine during various age periods."
Mos, 1957. 16 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR) 200 copies. (KL, 4-58, 86)

POTAPOVA, I.N.

Age factor of the histological structure of intramural ganglia of the intestines in relation to the peculiarities of the course of dysentery in children. Sov.med. 21 no.11:65-68 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskoy laboratorii (zav.-prof. I.S.Dergachev) Instituta pediatrii (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. O.D. Sokolova-Ponomareva) AMN SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, in inf. and child.

relation to intramural nerve structure of intestines)

(INTESTINES, innerv.

in child., relation of intramural nerve structure to dysentery)

ZELENETSKAYA, Sof'ya Sergeyevna; CHRAKOVA, Tat'yana Porfir'yevna; PCTAPOVA,
I.N., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Rheumatic fever in children and its control] Revmatizm u detei i
bor'ba s nim. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 13 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

POLYAK, Lidiya Vasil'yevna, kand. med. nauk; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.;
BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Scarlet fever in children]Skarlatina u detei. Moskva, Med-
giz, 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(SCARLET FEVER)

POTAPOVA, Irina Nikolayevna, kand. med. nauk; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.;
ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Children need not be sick]Deti ne dolzhny bolet'. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 44 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury:
Fakul'tet zdorov'ia, no.3) (MIRA 16:4)
(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

DERGACHEV, I.S.; POTAPOVA, I.N.; BEREZOVSKAYA, N.N.

Effect of vitamins C and P on the endocrine glands of
guinea pigs. Vop. pit. 22 no.2.66-70 Mr.-Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz otdela vitaminov C i P (zav. -- prof. N.S. Yarusova)
Instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR, Moskva.

AGABABOVA-SKOBELEVA, V.V., kand. med. nauk; DOBROKHOTOVA, A.I., prof. [deceased]; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., kand. med. nauk; LEEDEV, D.D., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof.; MARTINSON, Kh.S., kand. med. nauk; MOLCHANOV, V.I., prof.; NOSOV, S.D., prof.; SOBOLEVA, V.D., doktor med. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.; SHAPIRO, S.L., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, R.Z., doktor med. nauk; SHIRVINDT, B.G., prof.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., otv. red.; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on pediatrics] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po pediatrii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.5. [Infectious diseases in children; aerial and droplet infections] Infektsionnye bolezni v detskom vozraste; vozdushno-kapel'nye infektsii. Red. toma S.D.Nosov. 1963. 547 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Skobeleva, Solov'yev). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya).

(PEDIATRICS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

YAKUNIN, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SYSOYEVA, Iraida Mikhaylovna;
POTAPOVA, I.N., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Infantile paralysis - poliomyelitis] Detskii paralich -
poliomielit. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(POLIOMYELITIS)

POTAPOVA, I.N.

Appearance of neuroblasts in the postembryonal stage [with summary
in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.11:105-109 H'57
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz patomorfologicheskogo otdelaniya (zav. - prof. I.S. Dergachev)
Instituta pediatrii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent O.D. Sokolova-
Ponomareva) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom
AMN SSSR G.N. Speranskim.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, innervation,

Auerbach's plexus, neuroblasts in postembryonal animals
(Rus))

YEFIMOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.;
tekhn.red.

[Vitamins and their importance for man's health] Vitaminy
i ikh znachenie dlia zdorov'ia cheloveka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
med. lit-ry, 1958. 39 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(VITAMINS)

DERGACHEV, I.S.; POTATOVA, I.N.; BUREZOVSKAYA, I.N.

Effect of rutin on the endocrine glands under experimental conditions. Vop. pit. 72 no.4:52-56 51-Apr '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz otdela vitaminov C i P (zav. - prof. N.S. Yarusova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vitaminologii Ministerstva zdoravokhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

NOSOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich, prof.; POTAPOVA, I.S., red.; BUL'DYAYEV,
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Textbook of infectious children's diseases] Uchebnik det-
skikh infektsionnykh boleznei. 2. izd. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961.

351 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

KHROMOV, A.V.; POTAPOVA, I.V.

induction gaussmeter with piezoelectric actuator. Prib. i
tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:194-195 S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

POTAPOVA, K.K.; SANKOV, Ye.A.; YANOVSKAYA, N.B.

Investigating the destruction of cotton fibers by various micro-organisms. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.5:23-25
'59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Cotton)

YANOVSKAYA, N.B., POTAPOVA, K.K.

Investigating polyerylonitrile fibers obtained with various degrees
of draft. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.3:24-29 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut im. S.M. Kirova.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Orlon)

YANOVSKAYA, N.B.; POTAPOVA, K.K.

Electron microscopy and X ray structure examination of polyacrylonitrile
fibers of "nitron.". Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. 1
no.4:15-18 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni Kirova.
(Electron microscopy) (X rays--Industrial applications)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

POTAPOVA, K. P.

POTAPOVA, K.P.

Result of tissue therapy in chronic tonsillitis. Vest. oto-rin.
16 no.3:82-83 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (dir. dotsent K.G.
Borshchev) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TONSILLITIS, therapy,

*tissue ther.)

(TISSUE THERAPY, in various diseases,

*tonsillitis)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1953, 68108

Author : Potapova, K. S.

Inst : -

Title : Preliminary Results of Corn Variety Tests
in Altay Kray.

Orig Pub : V sb.: God raboty po osvoyeniya tselinnykh i
zaleznykh zemel' v Altayskom kraye. II. Sel'-
khozgiz, 1955, 402-406

Abstract : Under the conditions of this kray, Slavgo-
rodskaya 270, Slavgorodskiy hybrid 4, and
also other early maturing varieties are more
reliable when cultivated for seed, and are of
interest for use in cultivating hybrid seeds.
The most highly productive late maturing va-
rieties are Krasnodarskaya 1/49 and Khar'kov-

Card : 1/2

L 2112-65 EST(m)/KPF(c)/MPP(j) Po-4/Pr-4 FI
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043459 S/0075/64/019/008/0917/0921

AUTHORS: Rudenko, B.A.; Potapova, L.G.; Kucherov, V.F. 23
 21

TITLE: The use of polysiloxanes as stationary liquid phases in gas-liquid chromatography

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 8, 1964, 917-921

TOPIC TAGS: column packing material, polysiloxane, thermal stability, silicone, polyphenylmethyl siloxane

ABSTRACT: Until now there are no data which enable comparison of the thermal stability and separation ability of imported and local polysiloxanes. The purpose of this work was to close this gap to some extent. The comparison was made of the following siloxanes: E-301 (England); homocylai-410 (France); silicone vaseline (Czechoslovakia); vat residues of polyphenylsiloxane (Czechoslovakia); SKTV-1 (USSR); SKT-4 (USSR); ethyl silicone oil (USSR); silicone liquid 5 (USSR); copolymer No. 2 (USSR); vat residues of polyphenylmethyl siloxane (USSR). The most thermally stable materials (four local and three foreign) were compared for their separating ability

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L 2117-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043459

using the simplest compounds. For all samples determinations were made of the content of silicon and of their molecular weights and IR spectrum was taken in the 100-1500 cm^{-1} region, containing bands which are characteristic of $\text{CH}_3\text{-Si}$ bands (about 1260 cm^{-1}) and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-Si}$ (1130 and 1430 cm^{-1}). The measurements were conducted on an IKS-12 instrument with a NaCl prism. The molecular weights of polymers were determined from the viscosity of their solutions in benzene and for lower molecular weight samples it was determined cryoscopically. The average molecular weight for rubber-like samples was 60000-70000, for silicone vaseline it was about 3500 and for liquid polysiloxanes -- 450 - 2000. The thermal stability of the indicated polysiloxanes was determined from the weight loss as a function of temperature. It was shown that the investigated polysiloxanes, despite the great difference of molecular weight differ very little with respect to separation of a mixture of saturated aromatic hydrocarbons. Polysiloxanes which contain phenyl groups can selectively retain aromatic components in the mixture. It was shown, for example,

Card 2/3

L 2117-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043459

2

that it is easy to separate benzene and cyclohexane. The ability of polysiloxanes to separate geometric isomers was demonstrated by the separation of ethyl esters of cis- and trans-4-phenylcyclohexane carboxylic acid. The data show that locally produced polysiloxanes SKTV-1 and vat residue of polyphenylmethyl siloxane used as stationary phases are not any worse than foreign-made polysiloxanes. They can be stably used up to 250°C. The authors express their gratitude to G. A. Kogan for carrying out spectral measurements and for his help with the interpretation of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelenskogo AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, CC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

RUDENKO, B.A.; POTAPOVA, L.G.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Using natural fats as the liquid stationary phase in gas-liquid chromatography. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.7:802-809 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

RUDENKO, B.A.; POTAPOVA, L.G.; KUCHEROV, V.F.

Polysiloxanes as liquid stationary phases in gas-liquid chromatography. Zhur. anal. Khim. 19 no.8:917-921 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni Zelinskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOLESNICHENKO, I.T.; METS, Yu.S.; FOTAILOVA, I.G.

Using "zernogranulit" 80/20 underground. Vzyv. delo no. 55/12:
98-114 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ПОТАПОВА, Л.И.; ТАГЕР, Л.И.

Spark-impact type sampler for spectrum analysis of metals and
alloys. Zav. lab. 31 no.1:131 '65. (NINA 14:3)

LAVRIK, L.N.; POTAPOVA, L.I.

Calculation device for processing the results of quantitative
spectral analysis. Zav.lab. 28 no.7:878-880 '62 (MIRA 15:6)
(Spectrum analysis)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Comparison
Oncology. Human Neoplasms

U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4300

Author : Demin, A.A., Potapova, L.P.

Inst : Surgical Section of Novosibirsk Oblast Clinical Hospital
and Chair of Hospital Surgery of the Novosibirsk Medical
Institute

Title : On the Problem of the Clinic and Detection of the
Myeloma of Rustitskiy

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. vrachey khirurg. otd. Novosib. obl.
klinich. bol'nitsy i sotrudn. kafedry gospit. khirurgii
Novosib. med. in-ta, Novosibirsk, 1958, 153-161

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

POTAPOVA, L.S.

Duration of the cold season on the territory of the U.S.S.R.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geog. no.4:125-129 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the work done during the period covered by the report.

POTAPOVA, L. V.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Evaluation of the mechanical properties of technical fabrics undergoing punching." Moscow, 1961. 18 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Textile Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 223)

POTAPOVA, L.V., inzh.

Industrial fabrics made from synthetic fibers. Tekst. prom. 21
no. 4:23-26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Synthetic fabrics)

POTAPOVA, L.V.

Comparative testing of fabrics on an air permeability apparatus
and in a wind tunnel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekstil.prom.
no.1:40-46 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy
promyshlennosti i Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile fabrics—Testing) (Parachutes)

YEFETOV, V.M. (Simferopol', ul. Kirova, 10); KHEMENKA, L.V.; POTAPOVA, L.V.

Transpertsionnaya pasternok in stoma...
khiz. 92 no. 2013-17 Ap '64 (LMA 18:1)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (doc. V.M. Yefetov) Krymskogo oblasnogo onkologicheskogo dispensara (glavnyy vrach O.D. Firsova), g. Simferopol'.

YEFETOV, V.M.; POTAPOVA, L.V.; KRUPENYA, A.V.

Results of combined resection in cancer of the stomach.
Khirurgiia 39 no.10:24-31 O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.M. Yefetov) Krymskogo
oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach O.D.
Firsova), Simferopol'.

POTAPOVA, L.V.

Testing tensile breaking strength of fabrics by their air pressure
method. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no.5:36-46 '59

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shelkovoy pro-
myshlennosti i Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Cotton fabrics--Testing)

~~POTAPOVA, I. V.~~; VOL'NOVA, Z.G., redaktor; SOLOV'YEVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiiy
redaktor

[UKR-48, UKR-49, and KR-46, looms] Tratskie stanki UKR-48, UKR-49
i KR-46. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo legkoi promysh-
lennosti, 1951. 100 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Looms)

AGAFOVA, Nadezhda Platonovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; MOROZOVA,
Nadezhda Dmitriyevna, kand.tekhn. nauk; LYTKINA,
Sof'ya Grigor'iyevna. Prinizhala uchastiye MURALEVICH,
M.V.; POTAFOVA, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MONINA, P.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; DMITRIYEV, I.I., retsenzent;
MEN'SHENINA, V.A., red.

[Equipment and technology of silk weaving manufacture]
Oborudovanie i tekhnologiya shelkotkatskogo proizvod-
stva. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 527 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

OL'SHANOVA, K., prof.; POTAPOVA, M., kand.khim.nauk; KORNIYENKO, A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; KUZENKO, Ye.; SHIBANOVA, P.

Ion exchange resins in the production of protein hydrolyzates.
Mias.ind.SSSR 35 no.1:16-20 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy technologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti (for Korniyenko). 2. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina
myasokombinat (for Shibanova).

OL'SHANOVA, Kaleriya Maksimovna; POTAPOVA, Mariya Aleksandrovna;
KOPYLOVA, Valentina Dmitriyevna; KOPKOZOVA, Nadezhda
Mikhaylovna; DEBAPOV, V.G., red.

[Manual on ion-exchange, partition, and precipitation
chromatography] Rukovodstvo po ionoobmennoi, raspredeli-
tel'noi i osadochnoi khromatografii. Moskva, Khimiia,
1965. 199 p. (MIRA 18:7)

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Category: USSR / Physical Chemistry
Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-
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B-8

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 29952

Author : Korenman I. M., Sheyanova F. R., Potapova M. A.

Inst : not given

Title : Determination of Solubility of Difficultly Soluble Compounds by
Means of Non-Isotope Radioactive Tracers

Orig Pub: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 8, 2114-2118

Abstract: Determination of solubility of difficultly soluble compounds by means of isomorphous non-isotope radioactive tracers. In this instance the tracer is isomorphously incorporated in the lattice of the compound under study. Solubility of $\text{Zn} [\text{Hg}(\text{CNS})_2]$, $\text{Cd} [\text{Hg}(\text{CNS})_2]$ and $\text{Cu} [\text{Hg}(\text{CNS})_2]$ was determined by the use of Co^{60} . As isomorphous radioactive admixtures were also utilized Cd^{115} and Zn^{65} . By the described method the solubility is determined with satisfactory accuracy.

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Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 601

Author: Ol'shanova, K. M., and Potapova, M. A.

Institution: Moscow Technological Institute of the Meat and Dairy Industry

Title: Effect of pH on the Selective Adsorption of Ions and on the Position of the Bands in Ion-Exchange Chromatograms

Original

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Abstract: The effect of pH (from one to 7.45) on the distribution of the bands during the chromatographic separation of mixtures of K^+ and Cr^{3+} , Co^{2+} and Cu^{2+} , Cr^{3+} and Ni^{2+} , Hg^{2+} and Pb^{2+} ions on Al_2O_3 columns has been investigated. It was found that the acidification of the solutions by the addition of HNO_3 does not change the relative distribution of the bands but does increase the band velocity on the column.

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